

...to be effectual. Another advantage is, that shingles made by this process are all of the same thickness, and there is not the least waste of material. A gentleman who saw the operation stated that three men could not take away the shingles as fast as they were cut; and by calculation it has been ascertained that three men can make 40,000 in one day! This invention will undoubtedly become a matter of public interest, and as there is no patent in the way to its general use, it is hoped that some one of its proprietors will furnish a minute description of it, for the information and benefit of the public.

Ravenna Courier.

From the Aurora and Franklin Gazette.

GREEK FIRESHIP.—While lying in the harbor of Myto there came into that port a Spanish division of the Greek fleet; amongst them were a number of fireships. Several of the officers of the Ontario with myself visited them, and was much gratified by having an opportunity of examining these wonderful engines of destruction. We were much astonished at the simplicity of their construction, and pleased to see, that if once fired it would be impossible to extinguish them. The commanders took a great deal of pains to explain every thing to us; one of them stated that he had destroyed two frigates, and feels very confident of always being successful, provided they can attack the enemy at anchor.

They are vessels generally of about 300 to 400 tons burthen, and mostly Polake brig-rigged; they were formerly merchantmen, before the revolution; are strong vessels and mostly sail fast. They have chain slings for all their yards and at the yard arms, grapple or fire hooks, and a box on the lower yard arm, containing combustible matter, which burns for some considerable time. The chain slings are for the purpose of keeping the yards from falling as long as possible after the rigging and sails are on fire. They have other fire hooks on the bowsprit with boxes of combustibles; there is a train which leads to these boxes in the yard arms and bowsprit, which communicates with them and sets them on fire; before the rigging takes fire they are filled with grenades and fire balls. Along the deck within about two feet of the water ways, they have twelve or fourteen; the e hatches are kept closely shut when they are approaching an enemy, so that any fire from them may not communicate to their hold; they have also posts along the outside which they also keep close shut until they are about firing the train, when they heave off the hatches on deck and open the posts which falls down. The flame then has a fair opportunity of rising out of the hatches and bursting from the sides.

They have a between-deck fore and aft, on which they have large cribs, built like double barrels, which are filled with light pine, dipped in tar or turpentine; mixed with this is a quantity of sulphur, dipped in the same substance; they also put on old tarpaulins and other combustibles, taking care not to have it lay too close together. A breast of every deck hatch they have a barrel of fire-balls, and close to it a hatch cut through the hold, where they have nothing but ballast.

The trains are laid fore and aft in troughs of two inches wide and three deep, running in every direction along the deck, which is covered with tar and turpentine, as well as all the beams and catlings. The train is generally fixed from the cabin windows, but in case it should be required, they can set fire to it from any of the ports along side. Just before they intend going along side of an enemy, they wet all the sails with spirits of turpentine, and fill the train troughs with powder; all hands with the exception of the captain get into the boat astern, which are very fast rowing boats, and pull with from twelve to fourteen oars, which is all the crew of the fireship; the boat carries two small guns. When every thing is ready, the captain being the only one on board, steers direct for the vessel he intends lying on board, which he tries to strike about the forechains, and does not leave the helm until she is fairly grappled with the enemy; he then jumps into the boat astern, and fires a pistol into the train, when the vessel is instantly in a blaze, which it would be impossible to extinguish. I am told they burn about from one half to three quarters of an hour, before they sink; they do not blow up as it has been generally stated.

A public meeting has been called at Philadelphia, for the purpose of adopting measures to relieve Mr. Jefferson.

The lottery vendors of the city of New York have resolved that they will sell, without pay or reward the tickets of the Jefferson Lottery.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of New-York, in relation to the affairs of Mr. Jefferson, have published the following address:

To the Citizens of New-York

Fellow Citizens! In advanced age and near the close of a life devoted to the public service, the illustrious Author of the Declaration of American Independence is about to be deprived of his property to satisfy the claims of creditors. These claims chiefly owe their origin, to that abstraction from private concerns, which was demanded by the important and laborious duties assigned to him by his country.

To prevent a sacrifice of Mr. Jefferson's possessions, his native State has authorized their sale by lottery. Their fair value will thus be realized, and will fortunately suffice for the payment of his debts. But in fulfilling strictly, his creditors, he will have parted with his principal means of enjoying the comforts of an honorable old age.

The gratitude of the American People, towards a statesman whose name is inseparable from the proudest event of their history, would doubtless have displayed itself in liberal gifts from Congress and from State Legislatures, but for the fear, entertained by many, that such a proceeding, however magnanimous to other cases, and however commendable in this instance, would be prevented into a dangerous precedent; leading in future times, to wasteful and unmerited appropriations.

What then is to be done? Will those who enjoy the fruits of the Revolution permit one of its foremost Patriots to pass his old age in poverty? Shall he who in saving an immeasurable domain to our territory, added countless millions to the public means, be neglected and left penniless? The respect due to ourselves, suggests

the answer. To cherish those to whom we owe our present blessings, is a charge on this possession which not to pay, would show us to be unworthy of them. Already has the anticipated prosperity of our country towards Mr. Jefferson, regarded as one of her principal benefactors, been made the theme of European criticisms, and this prediction has not falsified, how shall we escape its reproach and its scorn?

A plan has been proposed, which relieves the subject, of its difficulty, and will enable his fellow citizens, to aid Mr. Jefferson, in a manner honorable to themselves and flattering to him. It is to raise by individual subscription a sufficient amount to purchase the tickets of the lottery, in order to destroy them. We would thus be left the enjoyment of his property, undisturbed by the apprehension of future embarrassment. If an adequate sum be obtained in time, it is contemplated to burn the tickets on the fourth of July next. Nothing can be more appropriate to the fiftieth year of American Independence, than that it should be the day of relief to the Patriot whose present difficulties, are in some degree connected with the perilous decision of that memorable epoch.

In aid of this object we appeal to you, fellow citizens; not in the language of mendacity, but with that tone of confidence in your conceptions of public duty, which befits our purpose and your character. The reputation which New-York has sustained, her patriotism, wealth and numbers, all require that she should do much on this occasion. Large individual contributions are not expected, though they will not be refused from citizens able and anxious to make them. The offerings we look for, are such as may be general; not those of rivalry, or ostentation, but the obligations of grateful feeling and patriotic hearts.

If the prospect of obtaining all the tickets should fail, the funds shall be appropriated in such manner as the committee may deem most conducive to the object of their appointment.

We will not doubt however, of ultimate success. In many cities of the Union, attention has been awakened on this subject, and present prospects augur the best results. In this matter the feelings of party yield to nobler and holier feelings. This fact is honorable to our citizens. Nor will it be without beneficial effect on the national interests. The future statesman, who shall deserve amid the severest conflicts of party, the reputation of honest motives, will feel assured that when in retirement and in poverty, his country will not be unjust to him; and this confidence will quicken his zeal and animate his exertions in public service. By order of the committee.

ROBERT TROUP, Chm.

JOHN L. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

BRITISH IMPRESSMENT.

The brig Pharos, Captain Merchant, has arrived at Boston from the coast of Africa. Captain M reports that—"While lying at Sierra Leone, 6th December last, a boat from the English sloop of war Redwing, Clevering, commander, also lying in port, came along side the Pharos, and forcibly took out of the brig two of her crew, and carried them on board the Redwing. Captain Merchant protested against this act, and demanded of the commander of the Redwing the restoration of his men. After a lapse of eleven days, one of the men, having an American protection, was returned, but the other, having no such document, was detained on board the Redwing."

We presume that our government will not wait an hour before they undertake to investigate this fact, and to demand a speedy and prompt satisfaction for this violation of our flag and our dignity. Detained for the want of a protection!—That protection is the "star-spangled banner" waving on the topmast—that protection is to be found in our cannon, and in the physical strength and courage of ten millions of free born souls. This is but a solitary case, but such outrages must be met in time. It is not a question for an independent people to decide how many times they have been insulted—they will not decide indignities by the rules of arithmetic—one insult on the honour of the nation calls for redress as much as five thousand would do. Let every American be told that when on the mighty deep he does not require, that he should disdain to accept, any other protection than that afforded by the flag of his country. (Bolt. American.)

Miscellaneous.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 19.
Boaring for water.—For some time past Mr. Levi Disbrow, has had a set of hands employed on the farm of Mr. John H. Bostwick, opposite this city, boaring for water. On Thursday last when the workmen had got down to the depth of from 210 to 450 feet the water rose above the surface and now discharges at the rate of two gallons a minute, one foot above the ground; and one gallon and a half at the distance of two feet, and the quantity of water is increasing as the workmen proceed.

This is the fourth instance of the success of Mr. Disbrow in this neighbourhood and fully establishes his opinion, that a large supply of water may be obtained by boring a sufficient depth, whether the situation be elevated or otherwise.

BORING FOR WATER.

It is but justice to Mr Disbrow to state (says the New Brunswick Times) that the account given in our last of his success in obtaining water on the farm of Mr John H Bostwick, and the quantity discharged per minute, was previous to the aperture being made. Since our last publication Mr. D. has inserted a copper tube, and the amount of water now flowing per minute is considerably more.

We accompanied Mr D to Mr Bostwick's on Monday morning, and found the water rose six feet being the length of the tube above ground, and the quantity of water discharged at that height about one gallon and a half per minute, and at the distance of two feet, about three gallons. We found, by experiment, that the water would rise higher, were the tube extended. The water is of a good quality—and so well satisfied is Mr Bostwick with his supply, that he has contracted to furnish water to one of his neighbors, from the same fountain. Mr Bostwick was the first to engage in this enterprise, notwithstanding public opinion was against him, and Mr Disbrow is entitled to the thanks of the community, for bringing into successful operation so important a discovery.

To the Editors of the American.

Gentlemen.—Accidentally meeting with a book of Spanish Proverbs, I send you a few for the benefit of your readers. Every body must live by their own labour. Whom the gods love die young. I will see trouble. The high walls stoop, and ding hills rise. To eat a whole hog, and faint at the tail. He who has a woman for his companion must carry a dog under his cloak.

Neither to do unto a man's manuscript, nor put your hand into his pocket. The fast has for and speeds five has no need of a purse.

Beauty unadorned is adorned the most. Spend to spare, and spare to spend. Sorrow for a dead husband is like the pain of an arrow, very sharp, but lasts only a short time.

Sorrow for a dead wife does not go farther than the door.

Cupid roams at pleasure.

Today that I did not sweep the house, strangers came.

A lean and slender dog is always full of fleas. (The poor are always despised and over-cared.) Do not undertake to be a baker if your head be made of butter.

A garden without water, a house without tiles, a wife without love, and a husband without prudence are four things equally detestable.

A secret between two is God's secret, and a secret between three is every body's secret.

You can expect nothing from a cat out her skin.

On the day of your marriage you kill or cure yourself.

MR. RANDOLPH.

This gentleman continues to address the Senate—sometimes, twice a week; frequently twice a day—in speeches two, four, and six hours in length. His harangues would fill our newspapers—with matter that would be read to—but the difficulty is, they are not reported by the regular stenographers—and as for the miserable sketches, or rather caricatures, which are sometimes given in Washington Letters would neither do Mr. Randolph justice, nor afford satisfaction to our readers.

Petersburgh Int.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have at length got through with the publication of the returns received from the different Counties. It will be remarked that an unusual number of new Members have this year been elected to the House of Delegates—among whom are the veterans Millson B. Giles and Robert B. Taylor. (When Greek meets Greek)—but the quotation is somewhat rusty. lb.

Randolph "in Senate," is something like Mathews "at home"—and if there was any American Genius, (and we would not tolerate a foreign one,) who would visit our cities, and repeat his speeches, with correct imitations of his tones and manner, he would probably make a fortune.

No late arrivals—nothing new according to the late accounts from the North of Europe, affairs had assumed an interesting posture. The Duke of Wellington's Mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, having set the imaginations of men to work, many rumors were put in circulation, which our next intelligence will either confirm or disprove.—Meanwhile, the fate of the Greeks remains in suspense. From Spain likewise, the more recent advices would lead us to anticipate another crisis in that country, of late years the theatre of so many revolutions. Nor is the disposal of the Crown of Portugal a matter likely to be easily settled. Our next news may be important.

Razors.—What is the reason that, in time of frost, a razor will not cut, or at least without creating great pains, unless it is warmed? Because, if viewed with a magnifying glass, it appears like the edge of a saw; and when warmed its edge is rendered smoother.

Glasgow Mec. Mag.

Restoration of Tainted Meat.—Meat tainted to an extreme degree may be speedily restored by washing it in cold water and afterwards in strong chamomile tea, after which it may be sprinkled with salt, and used the following day, or if steeped, and well washed in beer, it will make pure and sweet soap even after being fly blown.

A gentleman of Providence Rhode Island, has invented a new mode of ascending and descending hills with a railway, which bids fair to render that cheap mode of transportation perfect.

Mr. Rosewell Stantonall has given a lecture in New York on self moving power in a wheel, which will generate its own power and revolve for the purpose of the mechanic world; the simplicity of which is easy to the smallest capacity. Mr. S. is confident that he will be more successful in his project, than Mr. Redheffer was.

It appears that Capt Symmes and his adjutant Mr Reynolds are at variance on the subject of the Lectures—both advertising separate discourses on the theory. If an appeal to arms is necessary, it had better take place at the Post. At all events there is no doubt that Capt Symmes is the real Simon Pure.—North's New-York Advocate.

W. & J. Frazee, are engaged by the Cadets at West Point, to build for them, on that elevated situation a monument to the memory of the gallant and patriotic, but unfortunate, Kosciusko. It is estimated at \$4000. This does honor to the Cadets, and to the School, where such generous and liberal feelings are cultivated.

Rapid Travelling.—Passengers are now conveyed from Boston to New-York in twenty-four hours, from New-York to Philadelphia in ten hours, from Philadelphia to Baltimore in fifteen hours, and from Baltimore to Washington in five hours. A person travels to and from these places at but one half the expense incurred ten years since. The steam boats on this grand route are amongst the first in the world.

Noah.

Arcade.—We learn from the Commercial Advertiser, of New-York, that arrangements have been made in that city, for cutting a street directly thro' from Maiden Lane to John Street, fifty feet in width. Through the centre of this street a splendid Arcade is to be erected, to be occupied as stores of every name and description comes with the dry good trade and fancy articles of every description,—thus forming a kind of bazaar, with a walk of fourteen feet in width, where the ladies can resort and do all their shopping, in a beautiful place, free from carriages, and mud whatever they want.

Cure for the Tetter or Ring Worm.

After I had the tetter for nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly, without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to take some blood root, (called also red root, but an

point, &c.) slice it in vinegar and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I suppose the vinegar extracted the strength out of the root, for in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand appeared as whole, as the other. I could scarcely believe that a perfect cure was so speedily accomplished by this simple remedy; but as nearly two years have passed without the least appearance of its return, I need no longer doubt the fact, and for the benefit of others I wish the value of the root to be more generally known.

"It grows about a foot high in rich woodland, and flowers in April. The leaf is roundish and deeply indented, somewhat like the white oak leaves—stems naked supporting single flowers, blossoms white. When the fresh root, which is about the size of the little finger, and blood red, is broken, a juice issued in large drops resembling blood."

Ewell's Med. Companion.

From the Medical Intelligence.

PHYSICIANS AND EDITORS.

There is no profession more laborious, and in many instances none so responsible, irksome, and ill-reputed as that of a Physician. The nearest approach to it is the condition of an Editor, who wishes, by being useful to obtain a reputable standing in society, and a competence of the good things of this life. In some respects there is a complete similarity between them: each must submit to surveillance over all his thoughts, words, and actions; exercised by jealous neighbors; inquisitive family matrons, buffoons, quacks, demagogue politicians, and disappointed aspirants to office, appearing equally worthy of regard. This every one by a little seasoning, soon learns to bear with all meekness; but what is too much to be required of any man is to relinquish, as the Physician is obliged to do, at every call, the comforts of his own fireside, and the society of his wife and children, for a long visit in a dreary night: not always to the abode of sickness and distress, but often to that of pampered hypocrits, who after being relieved from imaginary dangers think no more of the physician till their fears again overtake them. So with the Editor, the publication being received and read those who are served forget the poor editor to their intellectual appetite, and have him to work and starve his way along as he can and thus the Editor and the Physician, from the apparent extent and prosperity of their business, may be in a proportional state of embarrassment and pecuniary sufferings.

BITES OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

An acquaintance some weeks since related the following particulars, which are published for the purpose of giving a more extensive knowledge of the facts.

Travelling some years since in the interior of Pennsylvania, in company with a young man in the dusk of approaching night, his companion was bitten, or struck, by a rattlesnake, in two places near the ankle; having shortly before heard of the efficacy of tobacco applications to the wounds of a person who had been struck by one of these snakes, and whose case had almost become hopeless, but was thus relieved and cured; he applied at the first swelling they came to for tobacco—the poison by this time began to manifest itself, and excite pain and inflammation in the parts near the wounds.—The tobacco was wet and applied to the wounds and soon produced relief and composure in the system—and their application was made, and by the next morning every appearance of bad effects from the bite, was entirely dissipated and gone. They went to the spot next morning where they supposed they had killed the snake—he was dead, was full grown and with a number of rattles.

Trenton Federalist.

English refinement.—In a late case of seduction in England the Court room was thronged with ladies. Baron Garrow, who presided, said, "I do not desire the ladies to wait in court to hear any thing that may shock their modesty, unless they like it." The paper adds, "one or two ladies then retired but the remainder kept their seats." What a fine thing for the Quarterly Review, if such an occurrence had taken place in the United States! The testimony, even as reported in the papers, is such as no American lady would voluntarily listen to.

Glazing Earthenware.—M. Rochinski, a manufacturer of earthenware at Berlin, has found a varnish or glazing for common pottery, which after trials made in the presence of the College of Medicine, offers no danger in regard to health and resists the action of acids. This glazing is composed of five parts of litharge, two parts of well purified clay, and one part of sulphur. These substances are pulverized, and mixed with sulphuric quantity of caustic alkaline lye, soap maker's liquor, so as to form a liquor fit to be readily applied on the earthenware, and to cover it equally all over. Carefully baked, these wares offer no trace of lead.

ROAD TO MEXICO.

A treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians is published, by which they cede a right to the United States of making and keeping a road through their lands, which shall ever be free for the use of the people of the United States and of the Mexican republic. Goods, or money, to the value of \$800 were given to them for this cession. The treaty is signed by Ca-he-ga-wa-ta-rega [English Chief] Ca-he-ga wash-im-pee-sha [Bad Chief], &c.—Niles' Register.

INDIANS.—A general removal of the Indians from the whole state of Missouri, is now nearly accomplished. The Kansas have removed, the Shawanese are about to follow, and the Iowas are making arrangements for the same purpose. The proceedings have in respect to this matter are highly approved of in Missouri, and they appear to have been conducted with much moderation. We hope, however, that some settled home for the Indians may be established, and that in future new territories or states will not be made without special reference to lands given to them in exchange for those which they have relinquished.—B.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main street, Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap & glue.
SAM: COLVILLE.
26—11.

UMBRELLA FACTORY.

MRS. MARSH.

HAS removed to the house, corner of Mulberry and Short streets, Lexington and in immediate proximity to the jail, where she continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS and Parasols, a

Lexington, May 12—1836.

Laws of the United States.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 26.]

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Court-House Land Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land contained in abstracts A, B, and C, of the Report of the Register and Receiver of the Land District of St. Helena Court-house, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in obedience to an act of Congress of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the claims embraced in the supplemental report of the Register and Receiver, under date of the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and which are recommended for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, so far as they may come within the provisions of, and be conformable to, the principles, limitations, and restrictions of the act of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the Districts east of the Island of New Orleans."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver of said District shall possess the same powers and perform the said duties in relation to the claims confirmed by this act, as are given to and required of them by the act of Congress, of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled, "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims and titles to lands, and establishing Land Offices in the District east of the Island of New Orleans." *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to extend further than a relinquishment of all right and title to said lands, on the part of the United States, without prejudice to the interests of third powers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver, and Clerk of said Land Office, at St. Helena, shall continue to have and receive, for the term of twelve months from the passing of this act, the same salary for the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and the acts to which this is a supplement, as is now allowed by law, which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate

APPROVED—May, 4 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public—No. 27.]

N ACT to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships in the ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on the application of a Consul or Vice Consul of France, made in writing, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a public or private vessel of France, while in any port of the United States, and on proof, by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official document, that the person named belonged, at the time of desertion, to the crew of said vessel, it shall be the duty of any court, judge, justice, or other magistrate, having competent power to issue warrants, to cause the said person to be arrested for examination; and if, on the examination, the facts stated are found to be true, the person arrested, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be delivered up to the Consul or Vice Consul, to be sent back to the dominions of France; or, on the request, and at the expense of the said Consul or Vice Consul, shall be detained, until the Consul or Vice Consul finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of France: *Provided*, nevertheless, That no person shall be detained more than three months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again molested for that cause.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force, so long as the Convention of the twenty-fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, between the United States and France, shall be mutually obligatory on the parties to it, and to longer.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED—May 4, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J: WINN,

HAS just received by the Steam boat WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

Among which are the following, viz.
50 Hogshead and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar,
20 Barrels of molasses—100 and 100 Lamp Sugar,
40 Barrels No. 2 and 3 Potomac Macerell,
300 lbs best green Havana Coffee,
Custard, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Indigo, Capers, Raisins, Young Hyson Tea,
Pimento, Nutmegs and Pepper,
Best No 1 Chocolate,
A few cases best Cognac Brandy,
T. A. salt and raisins in kegs,
Greenware by the crate,
All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May, 19, 1826—20—11.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CANDIDATES FOR FAYETTE COUNTY.

NATHAN PAYNE, Esq.
Gen. JOHN M. McALLA,
JEREMIAH ROGERS, Esq.
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Esq.
JAMES TRUE, Esq.
MATHEWS FLOURNOY, Esq.

We have copied in this days paper, so much of the proceedings on the trial of BEAUCHAMP as was published in the last Argus. We are informed that on Monday last, Beauchamp's counsel applied to the (old) court of Appeals to arrest the proceedings against him, but under what rule of proceeding the application was made we have not been informed, it however failed.

Sentence passed for the execution of Beauchamp on the 16th day of June, after which Beauchamp rose with considerable composure and apparent calmness, and remarked to the Court, that he regretted that the shortness of the time fixed for his execution, made it necessary for him to ask a respite of a few more days, after his country had required his death: But that he had a duty to discharge towards others, in whose fate he felt a much deeper interest, than his own—that on this account he was desirous to write on the subject of his death, and for this reason, requested the extension of the time of his execution.

The court replied to him, that any reasonable time within the power and discretion of the court would be given, and extended the time of his execution to the 7th day of July next.

FROM THE ARGUS.

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

The arguments of counsel in this case, were closed on the evening of Friday last. It was conducted with distinguished ability. Every effort was made to save the prisoner, whose zeal and talents could dictate. Mr. Lacey in opening the defence, Mr. Richardson in continuation, and Mr. Pope in conclusion, exceeded public expectation, and produced a doubt in the minds of the crowd, notwithstanding the strength of the evidence and the ability with which it had been explained by Messrs. Bibb and Mayes. Mr. Denny concluded with great power. After a short retirement the jury returned a verdict of GUILTY. We learn, that there was not the least hesitation in a single juror. The continuance of the prisoner was unmovable. Those who were near him asserted, that while speaking to his counsel shortly after, he betrayed sensible emotion.

On Saturday the counsel for the prisoner moved the Court to arrest the judgment, on the ground, that there is no law in this Commonwealth for the punishment of murder.

It seems, that there was no statute law in this state, for the punishment of murder, or any legislation on the subject, until 1793, when an act was passed containing the following section:

"Be it enacted, That no crime whatsoever, committed by any free person against this Commonwealth, (except murder in the first degree,) shall be punished with death within the same."

The next section defines what is murder in the first degree. These provisions had reference to the Common Law then in force, and in effect, made no change in it so far as it regards this crime, except as to the different degrees.

In 1801 an act was passed which contained the following section:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted &c. That any person, his or her aiders, abettors or counsellors, who shall be guilty of murder, and shall perpetrate the same by means of poison, or by laying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or who shall commit the same in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed a felon, and every other kind or species of killing, which shall be committed with malice aforethought, either express or implied, shall be deemed felony and shall be punished with death. Every person or persons, who shall strike, stab, thrust, or shoot any person, or persons, the party which shall be struck, stabbed, thrust, or shot, shall do thereby within six months next following, although the same be done without malice aforethought, yet shall the party so offending, and being legally thereof convicted, undergo a confinement in the jail and penitentiary house, for a period not less than six months, nor more than six years: Provided always, That this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons who shall kill another in self defence, or by misfortune or accident; nor shall extend to any other person or persons, who, in keeping or preserving the peace, shall chance to commit manslaughter, so the said manslaughter be not committed wilfully, wilfully, and of purpose, under pretext and color of keeping the peace."

"Sec. 4. So much of every act or acts as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

This act evidently repealed all former statutes defining the crime of murder, and so far, as it extended, superseded the Common Law.

At the November Session 1824, Robert Wickliffe deemed it necessary to amend and explain the penal laws, and by way of amendment and explanation, procured the passage of an act which contains the following section:

"Sec. 3. That the first section of the said act, passed on the 19th of December, 1801, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, however, That this repeal shall not extend to any offence heretofore committed, which might be punished under the said first section of said act of 1801; but as to all offences heretofore committed, which were punishable by said first section, the said first section shall continue and be in force."

It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that the statutes of the Commonwealth had superseded the Common Law in relation to the crime of murder, that the section last above quoted repealed all time statutes in force at the time of its passage, that such repeal could not operate to revive the Common Law; and that consequently there was no Law in the Commonwealth for the punishment of murder.

It was contended on the part of the Commonwealth, that taking the repealing section quoted in connection with the rest of the act, it evidently intended to repeal only so much of the section as related to stabbing, shooting, &c. that it should be construed according to the intentions of the Legislature; and that if the statute law were repealed by this section, the Common Law was thereby revived.

The argument of this point occupied the court until Monday. About noon on that day, Judge Davidge decided, that the repealing section of the act of 1825 did not repeal so much of the first section of the act of 1801 as relates to the crime of murder, because such was not the intention of the Legislature, and that if it had repealed it, the effect would have been to revive the common law, or rather

or that the common law was never entirely superseded and would have operated, after each repeal, in full force.

The Judge then proceeded to pronounce sentence on the prisoner. He at first fixed on Friday, the 16th day of June for the execution; but the prisoner solicited longer time, alleging that he wished it on his own account, but for the purpose of writing something to justify those whom he left behind him. This request was granted, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday the 7th day of July.

The prisoner received his sentence with the most perfect composure and addressed the Judge, asking for further time, to an unmitigated voice. His counsel moved an appeal; but it was refused. Application, it is said, will be made to the old Court for a supersedeas.

It is circulated, far and wide, that an entire reconciliation has taken place between Mrs. Sharp, her family and friends, and Darty. There is no truth in the story. We understand a report is also in circulation, that Mrs. Sharp admitted on oath, upon Beauchamp's trial, that her publication was untrue. On the contrary, she swore that every statement in it was true, so far as she knew or believed. Dr. Sharp did the same [argus].

A CARD.

The Trustees of the town of Lexington, think their duty to inform the Public, that a report having been spread by some malicious persons, that there were two cases of the Small Pox in this Town, they called on Doct. Cloud in immediately visit those suspected families, the following is the Doctor's report.

Lexington, May 23d, 1825.

Mr. THOMAS NELSON, Ch. B. T. F. L. Sir—According to your request I have visited the families of Messrs. Bryan and Page reported to be affected with Small Pox, and find them entirely free from it. Mr. Bryan having had the Small Pox in Ireland when an infant and Mr. Page having at this time the King Pox in a perfect state, and no appearance of Small Pox in either family.

C. W. CLOUD.

The Senate of the United States confirmed on Thursday the nomination of Mr. Vallatin, as Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Captain Charles Morris of the Navy, as one of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The President of the United States has recognized the *Chevalier Joachim Murat de Fagnano* as Consul of his most Faithful Majesty, for the Port of New York. Also, *Salomon Marks, Jr. Esq.* as Vice Consul of the same for the State of Virginia to reside at Norfolk. Also, *Thomas H. Dandridge Esq.* as Vice Consul of the same for the District of Columbia.

The President has also recognized *Anthony Lancaster Jollyneux Esq.* as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the state of Georgia. And *E. E. Peterson Esq.* as Consul (ad interim) of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for the State of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

[Argus.]

Mr. BRADFORD.

Although a Farmer, and rather more accustomed to ploughing, and feeding stock than discussing politics, yet the present critical state of our state politics induces me to say a few things through you to the public. If I have differed with you before on the relief laws, or about the Old and New Judges, I hope you will still think me candid and sincere when I say that I would rather be friends again with you and your friends. I am tired of the everlasting disturbance which is kept up by those who think they know every thing, when I do believe they don't know more than some of their neighbors. I believe it some half dozen of the leaders of your party with about as many of mine were banished to the Columbia River, or China, that we would have a great change in a little time.

What is the reason that we cannot settle the dispute about the two Courts? Some of my friends tell me that they will not compromise the constitution away. I heard one of my neighbors talk in this way the other day, and I asked him how that was to be done, by a fair settlement of the dispute? He said that he had never heard of a fair mode of settling it. Says I, if you can see any fair way of settling it will you support a compromise? (for you must know I am in favor of a compromise) Says he, I would be in favor of it as much as you, for I have not so much confidence in some people as I had last year. I don't like their violent conduct at the Legislature, and particularly their insulting the Governor of our state, as they did. I voted for him and when they insult him, they insult me. In fact said he, I am tired of this interruption in good feeling among the people, as well as in the administration of justice.

I then told him of one which I had heard, and which I thought he must approve no matter how careful he might be of the constitution. And I conclude that it is the plan which the candidates in this county will support. It is something like the following:

The New Court men agree to repeal the reorganizing act.

The Old Court men join them in addressing the Old Judges out of office, if they will not resign voluntarily.

If the compromise party in the Legislature cannot get two thirds on an address they will then add as many judges of the New Court party to the Old Court, and give it such modifications as the wisdom of the Legislature and the wishes of the people may require.

He said he could not perceive at that time any objections to the plan, and if he could be satisfied that the constitution was not to be injured by it he would be in favor of it. I told him that as the reorganizing law was the only law complained of, and that was to be repealed, he must certainly be satisfied about that part—that he could not object to an address of two thirds to turn the Old Judges out as unconstitutional, inasmuch as I knew that he and myself had both been in favor of turning them out in that way before; for we were both against the decisions of the Old Court, along with a majority of the state; and that as to adding to the number of the court that was a right acknowledged by both parties to belong to the Legislature.

He appeared to be struck by my arguments in favor of the plan for restoring peace; and in order to fix him at once, I put him in mind of the proof that your party had given us of their candour, in selecting voluntarily from our party two candidates, Messrs. PAYNE and ROGERS, along with one of their own party, Gen. McALLA. I told him that although some of our party charged them with doing this as a trick, yet I never could see the cunning of it, if it was a trick, inasmuch as it gave their adversaries the odds against them. On the contrary, I took it as a proof of their sincerity and their determination to put an end to all the troubles of the country. He finally agreed with me in the determination to support that ticket.

I am much pleased to find so many of my religiously disposed neighbors inclined to take this matter up seriously. They decided the contest in Fayette last year, and they can, and I believe will decide it again this year. I find many of those who are disposed to promote the interests of morality and piety,

think they prosper best in a peaceable state of society, and where the laws are well understood and uniformly applied. They begin to think that they may be straining at a gnat whilst they swallow a camel. May they go on till the polls are opened, in this frame of mind, is my sincere wish. I shall truly rejoice when this distracting dispute is settled, and when those who now look angrily at each other, shall meet with open faces as they used to do.

Excuse this from your Old Friend
Fayette County, Ky.
May 22, 1826.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the resolution declining a conference with the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill relative to the Illinois Canal was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President; and the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution introduced by Mr. TOWNSEND, to place the Protest of the Georgia Delegation on the Journals, was agreed to. The bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day. The resolution offered by Mr. GARNSEY, relative to the Indians in the State of New York, was finally adopted with an amendment. Among the bills ordered to a third reading, is one to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown in this District. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. BURGESS, to bring up the bill to provide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution.

Nat. Jour.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The bill authorizing a purchase of one thousand shares of stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal, of the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky has become a law. From what passed in both Houses of Congress in the discussion of this bill, added to the information since obtained from persons well acquainted with the commerce of the Ohio river, we are confirmed in the belief, that no work of similar character, and equal magnitude, in the United States, can be found or undertaken, that is calculated to render advantages so general and extensive. It appeared, the loss annually sustained by the commerce of the Ohio river, occasioned by the obstruction to its navigation, presented by the Falls, was variously calculated to be from five hundred thousand to nine hundred thousand dollars. The single item of drayage round the Falls was estimated to amount to one hundred thousand dollars. The work was commenced in March, and is now proceeding with adequate force—contracted to be completed in November, 1827, for three hundred and seventy seven thousand dollars. It is supposed, including cost of land and contingencies, the whole work, including dry docks, will be completed for four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The stock consists of six thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. It is believed the assessments will not exceed seventy dollars a share. The canal is contemplated to pass the largest class of steam boats, being one hundred and ninety feet wide. The fall of water is twenty seven feet, affording an extensive and valuable water power, secured to the company by charter, which is perpetual, guaranteeing to rise and a half per cent, divided, annually, floating it to 10 per cent, which those best acquainted with the commerce of the West, entertain no doubt will be divided. The stock having all been subscribed, it appears the object of the company in procuring the passage of this bill, was a precautionary measure to prevent embarrassment, should any deficiency take place, which, from the embarrassment of trade, and the scarcity of capital, occasioned by the many recent failures, might, in some degree, be expected.—[b]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

The bill to regulate process in the United States Courts, in those States which have been admitted into the Union, since Sept. 1789; and a bill to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian Tribes in Indiana, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to land in the State, were passed to a third reading.

Almost the whole day was passed in the discussion of the bill to establish certain collection districts in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri; and it was postponed to the 1st Monday, in December next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a long argumentative report on the disagreement between the two Houses, upon the bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, closing with a recommendation that the House reject the bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. W gave notice that he would, tomorrow morning, call up the report for consideration; and in the mean time, it was ordered to lie on the table.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL, MAY 15.

In the Senate on Saturday a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed. A bill in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the mouth of the Pasaguala River was ordered to a third reading. The bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports was postponed to the 1st Monday in December next, by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr. MINER of Pennsylvania, introduced into the House of Representatives on Saturday a series of resolutions, the object of which is to effect a gradual change in the population of the District of Columbia, with a view to raise it to that moral, political, and intellectual rank, which, as the seat of government of a great and growing republic, it ought to occupy. The House refused to consider the resolutions at this time. We have not had time to examine them with the attention they seem to deserve; but, from what we have seen, we cannot but feel a wish that they may be offered again, at a more seasonable time, and under more auspicious circumstances. The residue of the private bills, in the first class, with the exception of such as were passed over, were then acted on in Committee of the whole. An estimate of the cost, per mile, of the contemplated road from this City to New Orleans, was received from the War Department, and will be found in the columns devoted to Congressional proceedings.

The four classes of business which remain to be acted on, compose, at least, one hundred and twenty bills; and when it is recollected, that after Thursday next no new bills can be sent from one House to the other, a tolerable accurate calculation may be made of the quantity of business which ought to be despatched every day.

The report on the subject of the disagreement between the two Houses, on the Judiciary bill, will be taken up this morning. The general impression is, that the House will adhere to its disagreement, in which case the bill is lost.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

It will have been perceived, in the account of proceedings of the Senate of Thursday, that the Bankrupt Bill has, with the consent of its friends, been laid upon the table in the Senate, with the understanding that it will not be called up during the present session. When this bill was taken up,

a week ago, for consideration, it was declared by the gentleman who introduced it, (Mr. Hayne) that it was the wish of the Committee that an experiment should be made of the practicability of acting on it at this time, and the pledge was given that it would not be pressed if it was found that it would occupy more of the time and attention of the Senate than could be spared from the other business before that House. The vote on the motion to postpone the subject indefinitely, (which was taken without debate and lost) was considered as an indication of opinion decidedly favorable to a Bankrupt system. In the further progress of the business, however, it very soon became apparent, that, from the pressure of other matters, at this late period of the session, and the continual interruptions to which the Senate is exposed by their Executive duties, there was no hope whatever of acting finally on the Bankrupt Bill during the present session. We are informed, that under these circumstances, the zealous friends of the measure in both Houses acquiesced in the necessity of laying the bill on the table. Much has been done, however, towards the object. A bill has been prepared and digested with great pains, and will, doubtless be brought forward at an early day at the next session. In the mean time, public attention will be called to the subject; and it is hoped that the public opinion will be so distinctly expressed as to leave no doubt as to the wishes of the People on this subject. On the whole, then, something has been gained towards the establishment of a general system of Bankruptcy, by the proceedings which have already taken place. The zeal with which the subject has been taken up, and the favorable disposition manifested in the Senate towards it, justify the best hopes of final success. In the mean time, the publication of the arguments in the Senate, (which will take place in due course) will afford all the information necessary to the formation of an enlightened public opinion on the subject.

National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a friend in Lexington—

WASHINGTON CITY, May 16; 1826. We have seen with much regret many statements, rumours &c. in the Kentucky papers, much calculated to mislead the public mind in Kentucky, and to injure all the parties concerned. The Whig, Argus and Georgetown Sentinel have severely contributed their portion. It is not true that Mr. Clay was present when Mr. Randolph made the speech on which the challenge was founded. It is not true that Gen. Metcalf has challenged Mr. Rowan. It is not true that Mr. Trimble has challenged Mr. M'Duffie. I cannot believe that the statements have been made with a knowledge that they were untrue but it is certain that they are so.

Latest from Europe.—The packet ship Friends, Captain Warnack, arrived at New York from Greenwich, has brought London dates to the 24th of March.

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington had accomplished his mission at St Petersburg, and that the Emperor Nicholas had resolved to join the other great powers in protecting the Greeks. A peremptory demand, it is said, is to be made to the Grand Seignor, that he withdraw his troops from Greece, and relinquish all claims to the sovereignty of that country.

The King of England's health was rapidly improving.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, March 22. "We have some account here that Gen. Sucre has entered the city of Assumption, in Paraguay where he was received by the inhabitants with open arms, and *Paraguay* driven from thence. Should this be true, that country will probably be open to commerce." [Nat. Journal]

A letter from Matanzas, dated on the 27th ult. received at Charleston, says a French fleet had arrived at Havana, presumed to have been sent out for the protection of the island of Cuba; the number and force is not mentioned. [b]

IMPRESSIONS. It is positively stated, that Captain Clevering, of H. B. majesty's ship Redwing, impressed two of the crew of the brig Pharos, of Boston, while she lay in the harbor at Sierra Leone.—Captain Mercland, who commanded the brig, when he applied for his men, is said to have been treated with great indignity. A few days ago, commodore Billew, having arrived, ordered the release of one of the men because he had an American "prerogative," but detained the other as an Englishman, for the want of one!

Obsta principibus, as the "Enquirer" says. This is the first case of impressment, we believe that has occurred since the late war, and we shall be much surprised, indeed, if it is not met with a resolution that it shall be the last. The British pretension "right of search" is sustained by the act of Com. Billew, as well in the release of one of the men, because he had a "prerogative," as in detaining the other because he had none. We did hope that the practice of granting protections had long since ceased. It partially admits the right of examining the crews of our vessels, which the national feeling will not at this day, admit of, and which must not be allowed; and the retaining of the seamen, because he was without a paper protection, shews that British officers yet feel themselves authorized to act as judges, jurors and executioners of our people. This will not be permitted. If the case is made out to the president as it is stated in the papers, we feel perfectly confident, that a positive understanding will be deemed on this interesting subject at once; and that though Great Britain may hold out for the *Principle*, she will be required at least to abstain from the *practice*. The "bits of striped bunting" at the mast heads of our vessels must protect those who sail under them, except from civil process, while lying in foreign ports or for offences committed against the laws. The nation will resolutely and unanimously support the administration in any measures adopted to forbid the impressment of our gallant seamen. This outrage would not have been committed, had an American naval force of equal strength, or also, the British fleet, lying at Sierra Leone, or also, the *seaman* would have been punished, on the instant, for his base and cowardly act. (Clevering appears to be an overbearing and impudent fellow, and apt to commit outrages on the defenceless; but the impressment is now made the doing of Com. Billew, and it is that man who must account for it.)—[Nat. Register.]

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST LANDED from New Orleans a few thousand OYSTERS put up in their own liquor and in the best manner for family use; and for sale by the subscriber at his seller near the upper Market at fifty cents per hundred.

WILLIAM METCALF.

Lexington May 25, 1826—21—26

Commissioner's Sale

ON Monday the 19th day of June next will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the premises to give bond and approved security with interest from the day of sale; One lot of ground on the north west side of Rose street adjoining the lot of Mr. Hutchins on Main street, Lexington, and a fractional part of a lot on the south east side of Rose street, it being the property of Samuel Vanpellet deceased. This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court in Chancery at their February term 1826.

THOMAS NELSON

Commissioner.

Lexington, May 26 1826—21—26.

AUCTION.

By D. Bradford,

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

Cloths, Gingham, calicoes, for boys, Swiss Mus. Lins, Bage, silk, flag, and Madras handkerchiefs, linen, paper, bleached and unbleached shirtings, U. S. g. 3 and 3 1/2 pt. blankets, suspenders, Sewing Silk and Cotton, Wax and Glass Beads, Fine Tumblers, Looking Glasses and Queensware, Brass Candlesticks, Cloth brushes, Cork Tackstands and Shaving Soap, Scissors, Razors & Wagon Chains, Water proof tins, Boots, Shoes and Pans, Wire Saws, &c. &c.

A valuable stock of BOOKS daily expected.
May 26, 1826—21—26

Lexington Library.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LEXINGTON LIBRARY will, please to observe that their annual meeting for the election of 13 Directors, and other purposes, will be held at the Library on the first Saturday in next month. The meeting should convene at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES LOGUE, Sec. & Lib.

May 24, 1826—21—26.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.
April 6, 1826—14—16.



JAMES M. PINE'S

Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. 67 Numbers with no amount against them are Prizes of \$1.00 dollars each.

20	1247	2256	15	3396	5373
40	15	1215	229	3417	4102
54	359	237	430	411	
56	1424	376	467	422	
154	20	433	293	3307	444
167	500	440	395	15	542
175	5	464	397	543	5510
195	470	2408	549	54	54
207	494	20	426	561	550
233	497	433	3608	597	
241	498	441	618	4507	
246	1505	444	15	633	615
323	522	458	15	601	620
338	529	493	3700	15	691
348	527	15	2522	768	698
382	15	549	549	716	50
409	569	555	720	744	
476	580	2616	745	774	
538	15	594	654	771	795
601	15	1621	2714	3324	4344
637	628	723	830	20	840
651	675	725	843	100	880
662	676	756	3912	15	891
765	1755	2816	15	950	4906
866	20	1831	866	15	971
916	20	886	357	900	50
962	1000	895	361	20	4004
964	1849	3023	32	15	5150
965	995	100	70	33	141
976	15	201	3111	20	37
1005	8	100	123	55	109
69	86	141	86	106	
81	2107	3236	4118	174	
88	157	327	125	183	
1104	168	491	50	153	5000
113	2203	3442	4293	20	210
116	205	15	336	226	225
163	20	2080	361	275	298
182	219	370	4205	(2657)	
1230	15	257	396	325	(4463)

